

Depression In Housing Is Foreseen

OTTAWA.—The view of the International Labor Office that there might soon be a depression in the housing industry has been supported in Canada.

In Ottawa R. E. G. Davis, president of the Community Planning Association and executive-director of the Canadian Welfare Council, said that the supply of purchasers for today's high cost houses may soon be exhausted—leaving the building industry without a market.

"Without a market that can afford to pay the current high prices for houses, that is," he explained. "The potential market will still be huge—at least 750,000 new houses are needed right now—but, unless there is some form of government subsidization of building, private enterprise will neither be able to build nor sell up to the actual need."

Foresees Housing Depression
ILO, a specialized agency of U.N., states that there is every reason to believe houses will be produced in excessive numbers for the higher-income groups, "which will result in a depression in the building industry at a time when the real need for housing would demand a steady expansion of the industry."

Building, according to ILO, provides a perfect example of both
(Continued on Page 8)



PERSONAL STUFF BY E. E. R.

The boys who sell their typewriter tappings as editorial writers on Canada's daily papers are having quite a time with the happenings in the Canadian Labor movement. Just a few moons back they were sure they had the whole business catalogued and card-indexed. The unions represented in Canada by the Canadian Congress of Labor and in the United States by the Congress of Industrial Unions, were the "bad" unions. They were the ones to be called "Communist-dominated." In Canada there were two reasons for painting the C.C.L. unions with the red brush. One was the somewhat more militant activities of such organizations as those in steel, the automobile industry, the packing houses and the mines. The other was the decision of the C.C.L. to endorse the C.C.F. Two of the chief aims of the daily press and the interests it speaks for are to discredit unions which are strong enough to put up a fight, and to poison the minds of the voters against the C.C.F. So if the C.C.L. unions could be clothed with a glaring coat of scarlet, it would hurt them as unions, and, as an important by-product, it would hurt the C.C.F.

Part of the game was to play one labor group against the other and for this purpose the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada unions, whose American members are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, were held up as the "good" unions. Nothing Communist about them—not yet. But then a funny thing happened. The Canadian Congress of Labor at its convention last year cracked down on the Communists and have

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PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

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60% MARK-UP ON SHIRTS



M. J. COLDWELL, M.P.



PREMIER T. C. DOUGLAS



WILLIAM IRVINE, M.P.

who will leave by plane for Britain at the week-end where they will be guests of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association. They will also visit Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales and will make a brief trip to Germany, France, Belgium and Holland before attending a conference with other Empire delegates in London, October 18.

Retail Price Is Doubled Since 1939

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Profits on shirts and other men's wear made by Cluett, Peabody and Co., an American-owned subsidiary in Canada, climbed from \$876,405 in 1947 to a spanning \$529,074 in the first six months of 1948, according to the testimony of company officials appearing on September 8 before the Royal Commission on Prices.

H. A. Dyde, counsel for the Commission, wanted an explanation for the fact that a drop in company costs (per shirt) from \$1.91 in January to \$1.64 in May, was not reflected in the selling price which remained at \$2.38. The same shirt sells in retail stores at \$4.00.

Charles Curzon, director in charge of merchandizing for the company, said they had been "losing money" in January. He thought a margin of 25% between cost and selling price was "essential" to the business. Actually the company figures put on record for the Commission showed that the company had done better than that during most recent years.

Has 50% Shirt Business
Cluett, Peabody and Co. is one of five large shirt manufacturing firms which handle over half the total business in Canada. The others — B.V.D., Tootie Bros., Yamaska Garments and John
(Continued on Page 8)

Australia Reduces Taxes, Expands Social Benefits

MELBOURNE, Australia.—The Australian Budget was presented to Parliament last week by the Prime Minister and Treasurer, Joseph B. Chifley. It provides for a total expenditure of \$510,000,000 (\$1,652,400,000, the Australian £ being worth \$3.24 in Canadian money) against an estimated revenue of approximately \$493,000,000 (\$1,597,320,000). This leaves \$17,000,000 (\$55,000,000) to be financed by loans.

The features of the Budget are big reductions in taxation and increased social service benefits. These will bring the total concessions since 1942 to \$138,000,000. Income tax reductions will average 17 per cent, and will be retroactive to July. This will cut revenue by \$26,000,000. Social service contributions have been reduced and cuts in sales tax range from 10 to 25 per cent.

IT COSTS YOU TWICE AS MUCH TO EAT NOW

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Food now costs more than twice as much in Canada as it did in 1939.

Despite seasonal reductions in the price of fresh vegetables, food as a whole rose sharply during the month of July, reaching an index of 202.6 in the latest Dominion Bureau of Statistics calculation. Increases in prices of eggs, butter and meats accounted for the rise of 1.3 points.

Adding to the general cost of living index, which stood at 157.4 on August 2, was a 3.2 point rise in the fuel figure.

UNEMPLOYMENT AT LOW LEVEL IN AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, Australia.—There are more than 500,000 persons in employment in Australia than there were before the war. Unemployment continues at a low level, the figure for the fourth successive quarter being only .9 per cent.

In presenting the Budget, Mr. Chifley said that the fact which did most to determine financial conditions in 1947-48 was exceptionally large and widespread rise in incomes. As compared with the previous financial year, the national income rose by no less than £276,000,000,
(Continued on Page 6)

Pearson, New Minister

MACKENZIE KING STILL PICKING 'EM

OTTAWA, (CPA).—The long arm of William Lyon Mackenzie King was observed in a Cabinet shuffle last week-end which brought A. B. Pearson, former Undersecretary of State for External Affairs, into ministerial rank in that highly important department of government.

Not only has Mr. King prevailed on Mr. Pearson to leave a distinguished career in the government service to join the political fortunes of the Liberal Party; he has thrown around Mr. Pearson's head the shadow of the Prime Minister's crown.

"Even to the second generation . . ." Mr. King seems bent on deciding the destiny of the Liberal Party. Having preserved the alternating English-French leadership tradition by the appointment of Mr. St. Laurent for what can be only a limited term of office, Mr. King is drawing up into second place a younger man to be St. Laurent's successor.

Active in U.N.
Mr. Pearson is 51, and became known to Canadians chiefly through his activities at the United Nations, where his talents were widely appreciated in various committees which he chaired. He was rumored as possible head of U.N. at one time, though Mr. King was said to have directly intervened to prevent that development. He has been with the Department of External Affairs in various
(Continued on page 8)

Who's A 'Furriner'?

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Who or what is a foreigner?

Magistrate O. M. Martin settled the point in an Ontario county police court recently when three men appeared charged with assault after one had called the others foreigners. The three—whose names were Holmes, Babak and Beva—were given suspended sentence and were told by the magistrate: "This is a country of many nationalities and people should not go around calling one another foreigners."

"As far as that goes," he added with a smile, "you are all foreigners—except me."

Magistrate Martin is a full-blooded Six Nations Indian.

Suspension of Hall From T. L. C., Convention Issue

OTTAWA. — Suspension from the Trades and Labor Congress on September 11 of Frank Hall and his 12,000-member Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, was the answer of T.L.C. Executive members and President Percy Bengough to Hall's anti-Communist drive — a drive which has threatened to unseat those leaders in the Congress who have championed the Communist-ridden Canadian Seamen's Union in their present strike.

The T.L.C. convention in Victoria early next month will show whether Bengough enjoys the confidence of a majority in the T.L.C., and whether the T.L.C. can successfully carry through such drastic amputation measures as the suspension of the railway brotherhood.

Will Pad Up Fights
"So far no action has been taken against the 22 other "right-wing" unions, whose leaders rallied with Hall to form an "anti-Communist" bloc to force the issue against the C.S.U. and anyone who "played ball" with the Communists. A

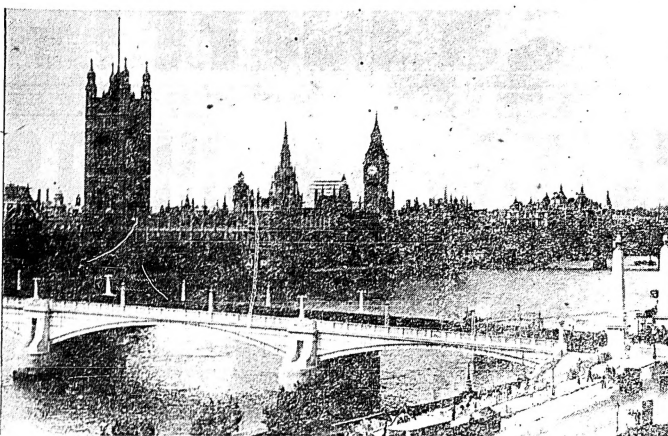
clean sweep of the convention was planned by the Hall-led committee, and in Montreal on September 11 Hall said that, suspension or no suspension, he intends to "fight to seat our delegates at the T.L.C."
(Continued on Page 7)

CANADA TAKES IN 25,000 REFUGEES

GENEVA.—The International Refugee Organization has announced that 73 countries on five continents received a total of 204,577 refugee-immigrants during the year ended June 30, 1948.

Canada was one of six countries receiving 77 per cent of this total with 25,244 refugees being admitted to the country during the period. During the first year of operations the I.R.O. revealed that 256,000 refugees and displaced persons were returned to their countries of origin or resettled in countries of adoption.

In the same period the number of refugees receiving care and maintenance from I.R.O. decreased from 704,000 on July 9, 1947, to 305,445 on June 30, 1948.



Britain's House of Parliament taken from the southern side of the Thames, with Lambeth Bridge in the foreground. There's a new approach to the people's problems in the legislation enacted by the Labor government and nowhere is it better exemplified than in the humane and sensible treatment of children who may become wards of the government. Child "slaves" are a thing of the past in Britain now.

Nobody's Children Somebody's Children In Britain Now

By N. P. Finnemore,

of Edmonton, who is visiting his old home in Birmingham

IN ANY state regardless of what form of government prevails or how prosperous it may be, there will always be a percentage of young children without a home and the benefits of a normal home life. They may be orphans bereaved by the early death of their parents, victims of cruelty and crime or indifference and neglect. Such children often become nobody's children. The British Labor Government has become determined to make them somebody's children.

The government has appointed two committees to find out about these children and to recommend what to do about them and report to the government. One was to investigate conditions in Scotland and the other in England and Wales. The committees investigated and reported and most of their recommendations are now

in the Labor government's Children's Act, 1948.

This Children's Act aims at providing a comprehensive service for children who have not the benefit of a normal home life. There are three ways of providing this service:

1. By adoption.
2. By boarding out.
3. By putting them in some suitable institution.

The committee found that there was need for more safeguards against things going wrong and that means more supervision. It means placing a duty on somebody to see that these children are well looked after and it means giving that somebody the authority to carry out plans for their well-being.

Regular Inspection

There are a number of voluntary organizations who depend on gifts for their work and who often

find that needed improvements have to be put off because of the lack of funds. The Children's Act empowers the Home Office, which administers the act, to make grants towards the expenses of these voluntary organizations. All voluntary homes are open to regular inspection and will have to be registered.

To quote from the government booklet, "Family Circle":

"The youngsters may have lost his own parents or been taken away from them. But none may have said to him, 'I'll be your dad, sonny. You count on me. I'll see that you get whatever we can give you to make you strong and happy. And, remember, whatever you're doing I won't be far away.' This is the underlying conception

of the act and the act requires local authorities to appoint a special children's committee and a children's officer to centralize and fix the responsibility for advice, direction and overseeing of the welfare of these children."

The booklet continues: "The nation cannot afford the chance that three or four out of every one hundred children may grow up warped and immature." The Labor government has made nobody's children SOMEBODY'S children.

NO RAGGED URCHINS

Arthur Turner, C.C.F. MLA for Vancouver East, interviewed on his return from England after an absence of thirty-five years, said:

"The most noticeable change since I left England is that the extremes of wealth and poverty which were flaunted all over the country are now absent, or, if there, are hard to find. Gone are the barefooted, ragged urchins that ran the streets of the big cities. Street beggars are practically extinct."

"School children are provided with one hot meal each day at the low cost of 5d (10 cents). (Mr. Turner visited schools in Liverpool and London.) This is in addition to the free milk. In contrast with the skilful and conditions of the Oliver Twist days the school meals are well-balanced, nicely prepared, and served in generous helping—and," he added, "they can come back for more."

"In some parts arrangements are made so that children can get one hot meal a day during the holiday period when the schools are closed. Where both parents work out this is a particular advantage. Children of all ages are on the preferred list for foods and care. Cod liver oil and concentrated orange juice is provided for babies. These special considerations explain why one cannot find the skinny-framed, pale faced youngsters who previously disgraced the streets of Britain."

FARM MACHINERY COST IS UP 99.3%

WASHINGTON.—Another conservative witness has come forward to give impressive testimony concerning Big Business profits.

Standard & Poor's "Outlook" declared: "Industrial profits have reached a new peak," and pointed out that earnings for the first half of 1948 had increased 29.3 per cent over the same period for 1947.

Many of the increases were stratospheric. For example, profits of aircraft manufacturers went up 159.5 per cent; automobiles, 42.6 per cent; coal, 35.4 per cent (despite the increased wages and benefits given coal miners); finance, 65.8 per cent; and agricultural machinery, 99.3. The latter gives some idea of how they are "trimming" the farmer.



DOREEN WASKETT,

head of a cookery unit of the British Food Ministry, helps housewives find new ways of providing appetizing meals from their limited food allotments.

HERE'S A FELLA DOESN'T LIKE US

Business men in a city like Edmonton, with very few exceptions, are ordinary decent human beings who don't carry their political prejudices into their business relations. They are too broadminded and decent to boycott anyone because of his political views.

But there are exceptions. One of them is a dry cleaner in Edmonton. When the salesman for the printing firm that prints the People's Weekly called upon him the other day he ordered the man out of his place.

"You're all a bunch of Communists down there," he shouted.

When another employee of the firm, a customer of the dry cleaner, remonstrated with him and objected to him calling C.C.F. people Communist, he said, "That's what I think they are, anyway."

So he won't do business with C.C.F. people.

It could work both ways.

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GATHERING STORM

Socialists do not look forward to depressions with a consequent fall in prices for farm produce, unemployment and hardship for the community as a whole, for the simple reason that we are part of the community and must suffer along with everybody else. Being human like the rest, we resent hardship and want, even more so, because we realize how unnecessary and stupid it is in a world of potential plenty.

When socialists sound a warning of approaching economic crisis or war, they do so as sentinels with a view to rousing the community to take steps to prevent an approaching disaster. Socialists are not responsible for depressions, wars or class struggles in human society. These are inherent in capitalist society. They are not, however, beyond human control, like the seasons of the year.

Capitalism is, in effect, a relationship between the forces of social production and the various groups of which society consists. This relationship is not immutable: it can be shuffled by a conscious effort of the groups when necessity dictates a change. There is abundant evidence now to hand that modern methods of production have matured, as they have often done in the past, to a point where a change of relationship between the means of production and social classes or groups is necessary in order for the whole of society to benefit from these new methods of production.

Recurring booms and depressions are signs that a change is imperative. These changes are outlined for Canada in the C.C.F. program. Generally speaking they call for social ownership and control of certain principal industries which have in due course become private monopolies and instruments of serving the interests of a small group in the Canadian community rather than the community as a whole.

The last war and its effects on the national economy and the "cold war" in which now the principal nations of the world are engaged, have obscured the nature of capitalism to a lot of people who like to kid themselves. A false sense of security has crept in on this generation which has not experienced the whole cycle of the capitalist "season." They have, figuratively speaking, enjoyed the spring and summer. They have not faced the winter blasts of a depression.

The socialists task is to point to the gathering clouds on the horizon and warn the community again to take steps against the gathering storm.

One of the clouds on the economic horizon is the sugar crisis. "World Report" carries a pictorial article with international statistics on too much sugar. The situation in Cuba is expected to be serious next year. By that time it will be over the Philippines as well. Closer to home fruit farmers in

The People Speak

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 300 words in length.

LETTERS WANTED

We are anxious to encourage the writing of short letters for this department by readers. We'd like to have a full page of such letters. But please don't try to fill the page with your letter!

There are two or three examples of the kind of letters we want in the paper this week. They are short, snappy, to the point. You have something to contribute to public discussion. You can put it in a few paragraphs, too. Sit down and do it NOW.

NOT JUST COMMUNISTS

Editor, People's Weekly.
Sir: I am a trade unionist and have been for thirty years. I know something about the activities of the Communists in this week. They are short, snappy, to the point. You have something to contribute to public discussion. You can put it in a few paragraphs, too. Sit down and do it NOW.

But anyone who thinks that the newspapers, who are howling about the Communists in the unions, have any more use for non-Communist trade unionists needs his head examined.

The Edmonton Journal is always asking the unions to "clean house" of Communists. But The Journal is running a non-union plant. None of its former union employees were Communists. They were "respectable" trade unionists. A lot of good that did them!

While not overlooking the danger of the Communists in our unions, don't let us run away with the idea that everybody who is worrying about the Communists in the unions has the good of trade unionism at heart.

AN OLD UNIONIST.

Edmonton.

LET'S PRETEND

Editor, People's Weekly.
Sir: During the war university students were enrolled in the army in certain courses and paid army pay while finishing their courses. When we were at war we could not only provide young men with free university tuition but we paid their living expenses also.

British Columbia's Okanagan Valley are facing a problem of where to sell eight million boxes of nice juicy apples. It is feared that there are no foreign markets for this year's crop. A mission is being sent to scout around in South America, but the prospects are poorly.

There is no serious grain crisis as yet, but another bumper crop such as this year can definitely bring a crisis for farmers in the Middle West and Canada. There is an uneasiness among all concerned. The high level of employment in North America is largely due to the 21 billion dollar cost of the cold war. But this time inflation is added to the forces that undermine the capitalist economy.

All these clouds add up to a slowly rising economic storm. Whoever is foolishly enough to dismiss these signs as piffle is a glutton for punishment because the scars of the last depression have barely healed. A planned national economy can prevent the Hungry Fifties. Join the C.C.F. and help to build a shelter against the gathering storm.

Funny— isn't it?—that we can afford to do so many things, good and bad, during a war which we can't afford in peace. And we make ourselves prosperous by doing it, too.

It seems that all we need to do to accomplish the many things we need to provide security for everybody and all the good things of life is to pretend we are at war and that the things we want are necessary to win it.

H. C. PARSONS.

Red Deer.

LIKES LABOR PARTY REPORT

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: A friend in England sent me a copy of the report of the Labor Party annual conference at Scarborough in May. It sure is an interesting book. It gives all the speeches made at the conference, by the delegates as well as by Mr. Attlee, Mr. Bevin and other government leaders. It sells in England for two shillings and sixpence. Could the People's Weekly get some copies to sell here?

S. H. MacINNIS.

Edmonton.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Yes, we could obtain copies of the report for anyone who wishes it. It might cost a bit more than two and six delivered here. We agree with Mr. Macinnis that the verbatim report of the discussions is extremely interesting.



BY H. ZELLA SPENCER

IF WE were all to meet and talk about the personal interest uppermost in our minds, how varied we should probably find the subjects! There would probably be some tales of sorrow, some of joy, some of disappointments and some of realizations. We should no doubt find ourselves grieving with some, being glad with others and probably laughing with others over ridiculous situations.

I find myself doing none of these. I find myself groaning. The reason being that the uppermost thought and accompanying work in this household is packing. Some of you have no doubt engaged in the pastime and say you understand. But really I don't think you can fully appreciate it unless you have had an attic and a very broad shelf all around your basement and also a husband engaged in a multiplicity of interests. You feel indeed that your sins have found you out and that the day of reckoning has come. Because it is so much easier to postpone decisions, even very minor ones, such as what to do with some correspondence, or where to dispose of some discarded article. In the meantime, they are put away and the decision will be made later.

For a little bit of self-examination for the plight in which we now find ourselves, may I not plead that I think we country women are possibly more inclined to do that than are our city sisters. In the first place we are so often obliged to resort to makeshifts on occasions when we are a distance from town or we remember when we or our friends have realized

we have to be dependent on "next year." Also we have no "Old clothes man" or no Salvation Army immediately to hand to whom we can pass on the nearly useless articles and which we very often hesitate to give to a neighbor. All in all it combines to make for an accumulation which somewhat savors of a nightmare.

When it comes to books, it would almost seem as though an other volume might be written about one's personal experience regarding them although I suppose it is much the same with all, save for quantity. There is the realization afresh that the classics may live on through the years but a tremendous number of books are short-lived even although possibly their early days seem to warrant otherwise. Books, circulars and pamphlets seem to have lived their little day and perhaps justified their existence.

There is very probably also a most guilty discovering of a borrowed book or two we had forgotten to return. There is the wondering if can possibly leave this one or that one because of old associations. Then there comes the stern realization that our fight for lessened freight rates is not yet won.

And just why do people keep old letters, old pamphlets? I think my advice at the moment would be for everyone to take themselves strictly in hand about every five years at the most and have a "pretend move."

In the meantime I shall leave the sentimentalizing and the farewell until another letter. Meanwhile I shall continue to groan!

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THE MAJOR SHOULD KNOW

PREMIER MANNING and members of his government have waxed very indignant when it has been suggested that the Alberta government is Social Credit in name only. None but Social Crediters are competent to judge, so it is said, whether or not the government is Social Credit.

But Major C. H. Douglas, the founder and inventor of Social Credit surely must be accepted as a Social Creditor and surely his judgment as to what is and is not Social Credit must be accepted also. Writing in the August 28th issue of *The Social Creditor* the Major says:

It is quite clear that the opposition met by the first three Social Credit Administrations, both during their elections and their term of office, was quite different in character to that now existing. And it is also quite clear that the change results from a recognition of the fact that the Alberta electorate is Social Credit but the administration is not.

The Social Credit founder also claims that the Alberta administration which calls itself Social Credit is, as a matter of fact, carrying out a program that is diametrically opposed to the principles of Social Credit. Says the Major:

The first (principle of Social Credit) is that it is essential that the group shall have no conscriptive power over the individual; i.e., the individual must have the power to contract-out of any group.

The second is that maximum decentralization of initiative is in the interests of human welfare.

It is grimly amusing that the Leader of the Socialist (C.C.F.) Party of two in the Alberta Legislature has, rather shrilly, accused Mr. Manning of appropriating C.C.F. measures and calling them Social Credit. I am a little doubtful whether he would appreciate my support, but, unselected, he has it, if only on this occasion. Much of the Legislation of the Third Social Credit Administration, and the program for the new legislature, the Fourth, is State Socialism and Collectivism and contravenes every principle, and particularly the two just stated, of Social Credit.

STILL A FARMERS' PARTY

APARENTLY ACTING on the Hitlerian principle that if you tell a big enough lie often enough it will serve its purpose, the anti-C.C.F. newspapers and magazines are continuing to repeat the fable that the C.C.F. lost out so badly in the rural areas in Saskatchewan that it has become a purely Labor party. The technique may be effective. The reasoning is screwy.

The C.C.F. won thirty-one seats in the June election. Six of them are urban seats, twenty-five rural seats. So the C.C.F. has more than four times as many rural seats as it has urban, or "Labor" seats.

In 1944 the C.C.F. polled 153,028 rural votes. In 1948, 152,517, a loss of 521 votes in forty-six constituencies. C.C.F. people in Saskatchewan believe that this loss was mostly caused by the entry of Social Credit candidates who were appealing to the same anti-old party voters.

Comparing the parties, the C.C.F. obtained more votes in rural constituencies than the Liberals got in the whole province—152,517 to 151,739.

Taking the vote for all of the parties it is not difficult to see which party the Saskatchewan voters, rural and urban, preferred. The vote was: C.C.F., 236,154; Liberal, 151,739; Social Credit, 40,268; Progressive Conservative, 37,985; Independent, 10,195; Fusion, 14,825; Independent Liberal, 3,299; Labor Progressive, 1,301.

PARTY FUNDS

SENATOR HATCH of New Mexico predicts the politicians will spend "well above \$22 million" in the presidential election in the United States this year. *Labor*, the newspaper of the railroad organizations, says practically all of it will be put up by "gentlemen who expect to get something from the government."

It is a wonder that the rank and file of voters do not make more enquiries about where campaign funds come from. It is doubtful if any farmer or wage-earner in Canada has ever been asked to contribute to the funds of either the Liberal or Conservative parties. (In the last two Alberta elections the Social Credit party can be put in the same category).

Where, then, does the money come from, and why? In the answer to that question is much of the meaning of political events. He who pays the piper calls the tune.

It must sometimes be unpleasant to leaders of the C.C.F. to appear to be "begging" for money from the supporters of the movement. The only alternative is to get the party's funds from the same place other parties get theirs. That is an alternative which no one in the C.C.F. wants to take.

THE THIRD COLUMN

HAPPED OVER KNUCKLES

Edmonton Journal, July 19:

"Canadian Liberal organization was criticized by Dr. MacDougall, (British Columbia Liberal organizer at Peace River Liberal meeting) who said: 'Dominion cabinet ministers participating in the recent B.C. by-elections won few votes by repetition of gloomy warnings of Communism and C.C.F. domination. They might better have made speeches setting forth boldly the policies of the great party led by the prime minister and so establishing closer contact with the rank and file.'"

★

HUMAN NATURE'S ALL RIGHT

Sydney J. Harris in
Calgary Herald, July 12:

"The folks who rile me the most are the ones who go around blithely asserting that 'you can't change human nature.'"

"Have you noticed that when they say human nature, they almost always mean the bad things in people? They mean selfishness and envy and aggression and cruelty. What they are actually talking about (only they don't know it) is animal nature. Man is an animal, and with the animals he shares a good many vicious traits.

"But beyond this, he is also a human being—and so, in addition, he has the qualities of kindness, mercy, understanding, humor, grace, loyalty, honesty and the courage to lay down his life for a friend. These are almost exclusively human characteristics . . .

"In order to bring about a better world, it is not necessary to change human nature, as the thoughtless cynics insist. Human nature, by the grace of God, is adequate to cope with all the problems we create for ourselves.

"What is necessary is that our human nature must learn to control and direct our animal nature . . .

"One bright morning we may blow ourselves up with an atomic bomb. But don't blame it on human nature. Blame it on the two-legged animals who refuse to act like decent human beings."

★

CONSIDERED RADICAL IN '28

Excerpts from United States Socialist Party platform of 1928 when Norman Thomas first ran for the presidency, were considered radical, says "Look", but they parallel much in the Republican and Democratic platforms of this year:

"... the principle of collective bargaining must be recognized."

"(We must have) 'an adequate national program for flood control, flood relief, reforestation, irrigation and reclamation.'"

"(We must have) 'a system of health and accident insurance and old age pensions as well as unemployment insurance.'"

"(We favor) 'shortening the work day . . . securing to every worker a rest period of no less than two days in each week.'"

"... the farmer is entitled to special consideration because of the importance of agriculture . . . because the farmer is unable to control the prices of what he buys and what he sells."

FOOTPRINTS

By Their Fruits

BY J. P. GRIFFIN

"Come What Did You Go Out to See?"

JESUS once drew a vivid word picture of what a typical capitalist wants to see. This man already had a great deal of private property but, not content with this, he planned to pull down his barns, build himself bigger ones, and fill them too. Such is the capitalist's Utopia of accumulated things.

Have you ever thought how funny it is that the people who accuse the C.C.F. of being materialistic are themselves enslaved by a surrender to the lure of accumulated things. Mr. Manning once indulged in a quite un-Christian sneer at those who plan for full employment, saying that the idea was as unreal as an old maid's dream and as impossible of realization. Mr. Low asserted that a nation that plans for social security is going down the road to slavery. He cannot see social security for the people, perhaps the shares he has in a uranium mine have obscured his vision. Mr. Manning at one time presumably saw our cultural heritage, but now he sees the Imperial Oil Company. Twenty-nine years ago the Liberals saw health services for Canada, but Big Business has attracted their attention and thousands of people have paid the price of their neglect.

Well, what does the Socialist see? He sees all the things that the capitalist sees, but he sees more than that. He welcomes the

accumulation of wealth that is publicly owned as a means of enriching humanity. His vision takes in a kingdom, the kind of kingdom of which Henry Drummond wrote when he said:

"The Kingdom of God is a Society of the best men, working for the best ends, according to the best methods. Its membership is a multitude which no man can number; its methods are as various as human nature; its field is the world. It is a Commonwealth, yet it honors a King; it is a Social Brotherhood, but it acknowledges the Fatherhood of God. Though not a philosophy the world turns to it for light, though not political it is the incubator of all great laws. It is more human than the state, for it deals with deeper needs; more Catholic than the Church, for it includes whom the Church rejects. It is a propaganda, yet it works not by agitation but by ideals. It is a religion, yet it holds the worship of God to be mainly the service of man. Though not a Scientific Society its watchword is Evolution; though not an Ethic it possesses the Sermon on the Mount. This mysterious society owns no wealth but distributes fortunes. It has no minutes for history keeps them; no members' roll for no one could make it. Its entry money is nothing; its subscription, all you have. The Society never meets and it never adjourns. Its law is one word—loyalty; its Gospel one message—love. Verily 'Whosoever will lose his life for My sake shall find it.'"

"Credible But Untrue"

By J. E. COOK
President, Alberta C.C.F.

IT IS a matter for debate whether there is such a thing as an honest liar. Time was when "liar" was a fighting word in almost any man's language. But there are now so many degrees of the art and the late

Mr. Goebbels developed the technique to the point that the smart operator today is one who can lie without being liable for libel.

The more plausible and friendly the approach, the more effective the lie. The technique is to blame some other fellow for proposing to do what you are now doing, and at the same time pretend to some high motive. This column is making a collection of the printed propaganda of the different parties and their candidates. It will be interesting to analyze and examine this propaganda in the light of events. Send along samples of Social Credit candidates' literature and that of the other candidates in the campaign.

"Effective Lying Art"

When the heat has gone down, although there wasn't much heat in the recent campaign, it should be an interesting study to examine, at home in each constituency, in the light of future action, what degree of the art of lying was effective in the election. A very interesting study for electors in

Sedgewick is the leaflet signed by Mr. A. Edward Fee, the successful Social Credit candidate. It is similar to many more that are on hand.

Thirteen-Year-Olds

The letter opens by pointing out that time has moved around to where democratic decision must again be made—election time. It is in a very fatherly tone and somewhat vague. It would seem to imply that each of us does treasure, says he: "... in a democratic country which we are supposed to live, an illusion that we as individuals make the decision.

But there is a comparison of the voter to the child. What could be more illustrative of the attitude of the S.C. writer than this: 'I am still old-fashioned enough to believe that a slipper applied at the right time and place could do much in directing his (the growing child's) initiative along the proper channels. It could even prevent his becoming a POLITICAL nuisance in later years.'

Treat 'Em Rough!

Here is another quotation, the meaning of which is clear if it means what it says: "The idea is gaining strength that things are coming too easy to this rising generation, and that the best that is in them will never be developed." Here is the economic slipper. Mussolini, Hitler, oil companies and monopolies generally have been in full accord.

(Continued on Page 8)



Women In Party Politics

By MARY R. CRAWFORD, President, Provincial Women's Committee

“TO WHAT extent are women extending their power in public opinion and political action? To what extent do they recognize their opportunities and responsibilities in our Canadian democracy?” This is the theme of an article by Thelma Craig in Saturday Night, September 4.

Liberal Women Snubbed

The writer bases most of her ideas on the position of women in the Federal Liberal Convention last month. “Equality of women in the function of the democratic state” was enunciated by the convention in their general statement of policy. But, says Thelma Craig, “The role which Liberal women played in the Party’s 1948 convention was anything but impressive”—“not more than half a dozen women had any prominence in the affairs of the convention. . . There were plenty of rumblings of dissatisfaction . . . in little gatherings outside where women delegates held post-mortems.”

The “Big Shot” Challenge

However, the frustrations of the Liberal women are not our worry; the section of the article of most interest and significance to C.C.F. members, both men and women, is the following conclusion by the writer: “We win our own recognition. We have to take our places in the leading organizations, learn the facts of political life and the way democracy works from the grass roots up, be the kind of persons that will get nominations, pack the nomination meetings with our sup-

porters, win seats for the Party. Said Mrs. S. C. Tweed, assistant director of the National Liberal Federation “women are just making a beginning in the riding organizations. If women don’t wake up and accept their responsibilities, we’ll have Socialism or Communism in this country, not Democracy.”

“It looks as though a lot of women will have to rise up and ‘sell’ Canadian women on their responsibilities as citizens in our Democracy.”

So there you have it out in the open—the Big Shot challenge to the Canadian women in 1948. It started working in the All- election. Liberal women were being instructed not to vote Liberal, vote Social Credit to beat the C.C.F. It will probably appear in a slightly different language at the Progressive-Conservative Convention in Ottawa, Sept. 30.

“We win our own recognition. We have to take our places in the leading organizations, learn the facts of political life and the way democracy works from the grass roots up, be the kind of persons that will get nominations, pack the nomination meetings with our sup-

“C.C.F. UNLIMITED”

STARTS ACTIVITIES

CALGARY.—A meeting of the community club “C.C.F. Unlimited,” was held at the home of the president, Mrs. Mary Hart on the evening of Friday, August 27. The C.C.F. national convention was discussed, and the recent election defeat. It was felt by the meeting that we must begin immediately to lay the ground work for the next election, that our work had not been effective enough in educating the people in C.C.F. principles, so that they would not leave at election time.

A resolution was passed, to be presented to the next constituency meeting as follows: “Resolved that regular monthly constituency meetings be held in the future.”

It was reported that \$31.75 had been turned in to the constituency executive, proceeds from the Barbecue and Garden Party held at the home of Mrs. Harry Porter in June. Much credit is due to Mrs. Foster.

Election of officers for the club will take place shortly.—M.A.H.

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DELEGATES TO SPEAK AT MEETING TUESDAY

Art Thornton and Walter Mentz, Edmonton delegates to the C.C.F. national convention in Winnipeg, will be the speakers at the regular meeting of the Edmonton C.C.F. in the I.O.O.F. hall, 103rd Street, on Tuesday, September 21. Clifford E. Lee will report on the Edmonton election campaign.

The business meeting will commence at 8:15 p.m.

Following the meeting refreshments will be served and a social hour enjoyed.

All members and election workers are cordially invited to attend.

Dark Glasses Dangerous

Don’t wear dark glasses when driving at night, the Bureau of Standards, Uncle Sam’s science laboratory, warns. Such glasses reduce glare from other cars’ headlights, but they more than offset that gain by making it dangerously difficult to see in dim light.

Provincial Council Meets At Red Deer, October 23

As the first official gathering since the recent Alberta election, the C.C.F. Provincial Executive met in the C.C.F. office, Edmonton, on Saturday last. Important forward decisions were taken, as well as necessary attention given to business and staff matters.

Recognizing that there will be a natural temporary decrease in activities, some office changes are being made. By mutual arrangement and agreement, John King, Provincial Secretary, has been given leave of absence for six months. Jack has accepted an invitation to become a partner in a promising business venture in Edmonton. A warm favorite of C.C.F. people, his new venture will be of interest to many of them. Attention is drawn to an advertisement in this issue.

King On Voluntary Basis

Because the Executive did not want to cut themselves off from the benefit of his executive ability, and his close knowledge of the Alberta C.C.F., Mr. King has consented to continue as Provincial Secretary on a voluntary basis until further arrangement is made. Thor Rolseth, who has been book-keeper, will continue in that capacity and will share with Ernie Cock, Provincial President, the responsibility for the detail work of the office.

The Provincial President has been asked to take over temporarily the necessary organizational contact outside the office and to exercise general supervision over the affairs of the office.

People’s Weekly

Mr. King resigned as manager of the People’s Weekly, and Elmer E. Roper, Provincial Leader, has agreed to act, on a voluntary basis, as business manager of the

People’s Weekly. The Publications Board is in full control of the editorial content and general policy. This is in line with a recommendation of the Publications Board.

On Leave of Absence

Jack Griffin, for several years in charge of organization in the southern part of the province, Mrs. Nellie Peterson, who has given a great deal of her time to organization work, and Ian Arrol, who joined the staff just this year in a special job of combined entertainment and goodwill selling, and who later accepted a nomination in Medicine Hat, are on indeterminate leave of absence. Mrs. Lorne McDonald (Eva Chokan) has resigned.

Mr. Griffin is employed in Macleod; Mrs. Peterson is home looking after the family farm interests at Mayerthorpe, and Ian Arrol has gone back to a position in radio. The Executive gave expression of its sincere thanks to them and wish to make it clear to C.C.F. members and the public at large that none of these have “quit” in any sense of the word. They are all ready for further activity as soon as the occasion warrants.

The members of the Provincial Board are asked to attend an important policy meeting of that body to be held in Red Deer, on Saturday, October 23rd. All C.C.F. candidates in the recent campaign are invited to attend a meeting, with Board committees, in Calgary on the day preceding the annual provincial convention, tentative dates for which were set at November 19 and 20.

While recognizing the realities of the recent election results, the Executive found no reason to be discouraged and laid foundations for future activities.—J.E.C.

A Message to Lac Ste Anne CCF Supporters

I am taking this opportunity of thanking the many C.C.F. friends and workers whose efforts resulted in a very strong C.C.F. vote in our constituency. Official returns show: Social Credit, 1899; C.C.F., 1958; Liberals, 1023; Independent, 39. Needless to say the majority of Liberal second choices went to Alberta’s Tory Siamese-twin, Social Credit.

The election is over; oft repeated falsehoods and twisted half-truths defeated the C.C.F.; Big Business won another round; as C.C.F.’ers, where do we go from here?

I’m sure your answer will be the same as mine: We’ll go right on ahead again, educating ourselves and our neighbors, confident that truth and knowledge are the weapons with which to defeat ignorance, hypocrisy and falsity.

By planning now to meet together in C.C.F. neighborhood clubs we not only can make the coming winter both profitable and enjoyable, but also ensure the continuance of that splendid spirit of camaraderie and co-operation which was so evident throughout our election campaign.

May I look forward to again meeting many of you on “C.C.F. Night” in your district?

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Bill 91 - Section 82

BY ED. SARMAN

If you do not agree that the Act is good enough, just because the employers have a few advantages, you will pay a fine of \$1.00 per day for each day of the strike. Your officers will pay \$50.00 per day. If you do not pay otherwise, your Union funds will be seized.

BILL 91 cannot be looked upon as something that came out of the blue. It is the direct outgrowth of a lengthy series of preparatory, previous employer-sponsored "labor" legislation and finds its counterpart in various other provinces as well. (Bill 39 in B.C., the banning of international and national unions in P.E.I., etc.) Bill 91 is also the result of a lengthy period of preparation by anti-labor propagandists. Like most anti-labor legislation it is aimed primarily at the strike weapon, though it does not stop there.

Anti-Labor Propaganda

And just as Bill 91 is a result of previous preparatory measures, so it will in turn be a preparatory step for still further hostile bridling of the trade unions.

For decades labor has looked upon the right to organize, strike and picket as sacred. We have fought for it, with varying degrees of success, for a very long time. All our major international unions came into being MAINLY through strike action. Our movement, having grown powerful, its opponents found it necessary to spearhead their attacks upon us with a fierce campaign of anti-labor propaganda, beginning even before the last gun was fired in the war. The aim has been to drive a wedge between "labor" and the "people", as though the two were distinctly separate entities.

Benefits Everyone

Our view has always been that "labor" is a major component of the "people", that the majority of non-wage earners are poor people whose interests coincide with that

of the workers. It stands to reason that the more wages workers earn, the more will pass on to the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker. It also follows that the lower the rate of profit, the greater the share "left over for the people."

No Divergence of Interests

Consequently there is no divergence of interests as between wage-earners and the majority of the population. It should be simple to understand therefore, that where a strike is necessary to win decent wages, this strike is beneficial, not only to the workers on strike but also to the bulk of the citizens of the community.

Sellers Strike

Shortly after the war, to the writer's personal knowledge there were warehouses filled with lard, yet no lard was available in the stores. A number of other commodities were simply unobtainable. When price ceilings were lifted these products appeared on the market as if by magic. The employers had been on a sellers' strike. They have been at it ever since, in one form or another. The result was a cut in real wages, a reduction in the standard of living of "labor" and the "people". Despite many political speeches and investigation commissions, nothing has been done to illegalize the sellers' strike.

"Nobody," it has been argued, "can think of a law to make anybody sell his products if he does not want to sell them."

But in the very period that this has been taking place, and while the guilty have been get-



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ting away unpunished, what has been happening to Labor? THE WORKERS' RIGHT TO REFRAIN FROM SELLING THE ONLY PRODUCT HE POSSESSES (labor) is restricted by a whole series of laws which grow more aggressive year after year.

An essential injustice about restrictive legislation is that the worker may not refuse to sell his product before he has dodged through a veritable forest of verboten signs with which his employer is not plagued in the course of his sellers' strike.

Thin Edge of Wedge

There is always a first step along any dangerous road.

The first step on the road to Bill 91 (and it is not the last milestone, if we continue on the road) was the definition of the ordinary process of refusal to sell a commodity (labor) for a less-than-fair price as an "illegal act." That was the first step in the path to the Taft-Hartley Law also. Most of us never did accept the principle of that definition, but tolerated it in the same way as we do with a company clause in an agreement. It is natural that we now oppose the fines and penalties of Bill 91's section 82. Others, especially the employers of unorganized workers (who still hope to prevent organization of their employees), welcomed the whole principle of "illegalism", and these people are the enthusiastic supporters of Section 82, as being the thin edge of the wedge to bigger and better restrictive laws.

Of course those who accepted the principle that refusal to work for less than decent wages could be an "illegal" act have to accept the idea of penalties too!

The anti-labor employers and the section of the press which supports them, try to make out that labor is opposed to conciliation, that labor wants to strike. Particularly is this charge levelled against the opponents of restrictive legislation.

This is nonsense. The contrary is true.

Anti-labor employers always assume that labor wants to strike, that labor does not want to avoid (Continued on page 8)

Australia Reduces

(Continued from Page 3)

an increase nearly twice as large and far more rapid than in 1942-43, which was the year of greatest expansion in Australia's war effort.

The value of exports rose by \$102,000,000 and total wage and salary payments by \$131,000,000.

Civil employment increased by 100,000 and is now 640,000 above the figure in July, 1939.

Further Rise Expected

Mr. Chifley added that on present indications a further rise in national income could be expected during the current financial year. If the season is favorable, and export prices are maintained, the value of exports and farm incomes may be about the same as in 1947-48 or even more.

Help United Kingdom

The Government had to consider what matters in relation to both revenue and expenditure would contribute most to general economic stability and create safeguards against any adverse turn in conditions locally or abroad. The responsibility of the Government, he said, was to economize in the use of dollars, and at the same time to earn as many dollars as possible. The one prospect of conquering these difficulties rested in-world recovery, and most important of all in the recovery of the United Kingdom. Thus the Government had decided to make a grant of \$10,000,000 to help the United Kingdom.

Increased Services

Here are some of the Budget figures—the defense figure is \$61,000,000 compared with an actual expenditure of \$71,000,000 during 1947-48. Price stabilization this year is expected to cost more than \$10,000,000, while \$3,600,000 will be spent on international relief and rehabilitation of which \$1,000,000 goes to the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund and \$800,000 to the Inter-

MILK CONSUMPTION DROPS IN CANADA

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Milk may be man's best food, but Canadians are getting less and less of it according to total figures for consumption issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

During the first half of 1948, sales of fluid milk and cream dropped 3.5 per cent below the figure for the same period last year.

The month of June showed the trend more sharply, with a drop in sales of four percent below June last year.

Increased population would accentuate the difference in the amount of milk each Canadian is getting at today's high prices, compared with average consumption under wartime controls.

\$2,694,000 GIVEN BY CANADA TO CHILD AID LAKE SUCCESS—Canada has contributed \$2,694,000 out of the nearly \$17,000,000 raised to date for the United Nations Appeal for Children. The greatest final figure for one country is that of Sweden which contributed \$3,500,000.

A total of 55 countries and territories are participating in the appeal. So far 26 countries have announced their final totals. The tiny Republic of San Marino has forwarded the sum of \$1,000 to be added to the appeal.

national Refugee Organization. Increased social services of all types will cost the Government nearly \$20,000,000. The benefits will include higher pension rates, more liberal means test, free treatment for all mental patients, increased child endowment and higher allowances for service men in training.

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LABOR DIRECTORY

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N.Z.'s Prosperity Problems

More and Bigger Families

BY MAURICE KITCHING

RECORD BIRTH figures in New Zealand, the direct result of the Labor government's 13 years of social security and full employment, are creating problems of their own.

It's becoming a race between the steadily increasing numbers of children on the one hand, and the home-building and school-building program of the Government on the other.

New Zealand's birth rate sank to an all-time low of 16.17 per thousand population in 1935. In November of that year a depression-weary country voted the Labor government into office for the first time in the Dominion's history, and there Labor has stayed ever since. And ever since, the birth-rate has been climbing steadily.

Except for 1942 and 1943, in the middle of the war, the birth-rate every year exceeded that of the year before. Last year's figure of 26.42 per thousand was the highest since 1912 when the rate was 26.48.

An All-Time Record

Even in the prolific days of the last century the birth-rate in New Zealand was very little higher than it is today. In 1895, for instance, a boom year, the rate was 27.78 for thousand, only .36 higher than it was last year when the

actual number of births, 44,816, was an all-time record. That this is a trend is shown by the fact that the total births in 1945 and 1946 also were records, each of the last three years having bettered the previous one.

How does this affect housing and schooling?

New Zealand's growing families are beginning to find the homes built for the one-child or two-children standards of former years a bit cramped today; and the schools, faced in the next five years with a wave of 65,000 more pupils than they are teaching now, will want 1500 more teachers and 2000 more classrooms.

Last year New Zealand spent \$6,000,000 building state-rental houses, and \$1,000,000 on state schools. This year she is spending for the same purposes \$8,000,000 and \$1,300,000.

3-Bedroom Homes

The state house-building program now provides for 52 per cent of all houses having three bedrooms. Two-bedroom homes, with a sleeping porch that is really another bedroom, are 15 per cent of the total being built, two-bedroom homes 20 per cent, four-bedroom homes and over 8 per cent, and one-bedroom homes only 5 per cent.

New Zealanders are not unhappy about these things, realizing that prosperity brings its problems no less than depression. And they are pleased that no slackening yet seems apparent in the birthrate. In a country larger than Britain, with lots of good land and a wonderful climate, there is room for more than the 1,834,000 people who now inhabit it.

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Saskatchewan Co-ops

Are Known in Europe REGINA.—A recent report by Graham Spry, Saskatchewan's agent-general in the United Kingdom, indicates that the province is becoming widely known in Europe and Asia as a North American co-operative development centre.

Among numerous inquiries received by Mr. Spry's London office are requests from a provincial government in India and the French Ministry of Finance, in addition to those from other European countries.

Suspension of Hall

(Continued from page 1)

convention, and fight on to victory against the Communists."

In the statement issued by T.L.C. headquarters this weekend, following a day and a half meeting of the Executive Council, an effort was made to leave aside the issue of Communism and keep the action against Hall on purely constitutional, trade union grounds. The issue of Communism was being brought in by "certain sections of the press and desired by the shipping companies concerned," the statement said.

T.L.C. Resolution

The T.L.C. Executive resolution declared:

"Whereas the 62nd annual convention of the T.L.C. went on record that the Canadian Seamen's Union is the only bona fide union of seaman in Canada and that the Seafarers International Union be considered as a dual organization,

"And whereas such convention decisions, once arrived at, become the laws governing all officers of the Congress and affiliated organizations,

"And whereas Frank Hall, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handler, Express and Station Employees, has taken it upon himself to invite the Seafarers International Union to come into Canada and take over the jurisdiction of the Canadian Seamen's Union, a duly affiliated organization of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada,

"And whereas such actions were taken during a period in which the C.S.U. was engaged in a legal strike and without any consultation with the officers or consideration of the membership of the C.S.U. or the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada,

"And whereas the actions of Mr. Frank Hall, together with the boastful publicity given to such actions, are a direct and flagrant violation of the constitution of the T.L.C.;

"Therefore be it resolved that this Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions contained in Article III, section 8, of the constitution of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, suspend the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees from membership in the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in that the Brotherhood, by not repudiating the actions of their Vice-President, Frank Hall, have violated both the letter and the spirit of the constitution of the T.L.C. and have rendered assistance to a dual organization to the detriment of a duly accredited affiliated union."

The resolution was signed by President Percy E. Bengough and Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Buckley.

ON TO PARIS!



"Genocide"

An International Crime

"GENOCIDE" IS a new word. It means the mass destruction of a whole people. Mass murder of a group for its race, religion, nationality or political belief is, however, no new crime. History's pages are marred with records of genocide dating back thousands of years.

During and before the second world war, the minds of people everywhere were focussed on the crime of genocide as a result of Nazi persecutions. These persecutions resulted in the deaths of millions of Jews, Poles, Gypsies and other unfortunate people who came within reach of the German death machine, which was set up for the very purpose of exterminating whole peoples.

International Crime

Genocide is now recognized as an international crime, a violation of international law. This recognition came in 1947, when the United Nation General Assembly, with the example of Germany's persecutions still a fresh memory, denounced genocide and named it an international crime.

However, the General Assembly deferred working out a method of punishing genocidal criminals until the matter could be

taken up by the U.N. Economic and Social Council. This spring the Council approved a draft convention to prevent the crime and punish its perpetrators.

Punishable Offence

The draft convention, which will come before the U.N. General Assembly this fall in Paris, provides that nations which sign the document will be able to prosecute under international law any persons suspected of genocide just as they now can try suspected pirates. The courts would be able to award damages to survivors of genocidal onslaughts and to stop persons planning the crime. International courts also might be set up to try cases of genocide. In addition, U.N. organs would be able to act in cases involving genocide.

The significance of the proposed pact, say international law experts, is that if it is accepted by the nations of the world outside protection could be given any groups threatened with genocide and that a blanket of international law could be thrown over them so that they were no longer at the mercy of a state just because they happened to be its citizens.

The Old Professor Says

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BRANT MATTHEWS, Proprietor

Personal Stuff

(Continued from page 3)

been cracking ever since. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, on the other hand, did nothing of the kind. On the contrary it took the stand that the political stripe of members or officers of affiliated unions was none of the Congress's business. Which put the editorial boys in a confusing position. Here was the "bad" C.C.L. getting tough with the Commies, while the "good" T.L.C. was refusing to see any difference between trade unionists, Communists, C.C.F.'ers, Liberals or Progressive Conservatives!

All this has been further emphasized by the strike on the Great Lakes. The Canadian Seamen's Union is an affiliate of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Its top officers are well-known Communists. Sticking to its policy of refusing to notice political labels, the T.L.C. has been backing the Canadian Seamen's Union in its fight. At one time the T.L.C. tried to get a united labor force behind the C.S.U. It called in the Canadian Congress of Labor to help. Said the C.C.L. officers: "Nothing doing. We're not getting into any fight on behalf of a Communist-dominated union conducting a Communist-run strike. Include us out." Which mixed things up worse than ever for the editorializers. And now there's another complication. Frank Hall of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks engineered a merger of a company union with the A.F. of L. Seafarers' Union and the fight on the Lakes is now a three cornered one between the T.L.C. affiliate, the C.S.U., the employers and an A.F. of L. union. To add fuel to the mix-up Hall and some other Canadian officers of International unions affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, met in a caucus to plan an anti-Communist drive within the T.L.C. The T.L.C. executive promptly met and expelled Hall's union because it had not repudiated Hall's action in gang-ing up with a company union to defeat the Congress affiliate, the Communist-led Canadian Seamen's Union. Where all that leaves the editorial boys with their "good" and "bad" labor organizations is not clear, to say the very least.

Of one thing we can be sure. When the millionaire press of Canada takes any hand at all in a

Mackenzie King

(Continued from page 1)
capacities since 1928, and served one year as Canadian Ambassador to the United States.

By-election October 25

His experience in domestic affairs has been much more scanty, and he will make his first entry into active politics when he contests the October 25th by-election in Algoma East (Ontario) which has been called to admit him to parliament. The sitting Liberal member, Thomas Farquhar, was gently removed via appointment to the Senate.

Pearson's appointment was made by Mr. King before his departure to London and Paris for meetings of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers and the United Nations. Mr. King is expected to resign on his return to Canada in November, turning the post of Prime Minister over to St. Laurent.

No Interest in Tories

The Cabinet change was made by the biggest political news in Ottawa last week, though Bracken House has been making a feeble effort to stir up public interest in the Conservative convention to be held here at the end of the month. Maybe newspapermen are tired of conventions, or maybe the appointment of Premier Drew to succeed Bracken is so obvious a development that "inside dope" stories aren't worth repeating. Certainly the "Deifenbaker for Leader" efforts are fixing out like defective tire-trackers.

labor-employer or inter-labor dispute, it is never for the purpose of strengthening the labor movement. There is only one kind of union the millionaire press likes—one that isn't strong enough to do anything on behalf of its members. Percy Bengough of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is no more a Communist than A. R. Mosher of the Canadian Congress of Labor. But it will contribute to the weakness of Canadian labor to have the Trades and Labor Congress of Labor split down the middle, and so the Southern press—with a recent record of strike-breaking on its own behalf—is labeling Bengough as a protector of Communists. It is about time Labor in Canada closed its ranks by uniting the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labor. It would then be stronger to deal with its enemies inside and out.

Credible But

(Continued from Page 6)
How Is Another Gem

It is sometimes wrong to lift a sentence from its context. In this instance I am sure the context leads up to and develops the quotations:

"Old-timers begin to pine for the frontier days, when a man's homestead was his palace, where the latch-string was always out to the neighbor, the traveller or the wayfarer, where hospitality was not abused, where private property was respected..."

We have had free enterprise all the time that private property has been losing that respect. This is what the writer of the letter is trying to say will happen under Socialism, but, he says, it has already happened.

Which Are You?

To quote again: "The Socialists are composed of two sections—the element with the brains and the other section composed of the less successful... who would now like to throw the whole scheme of things into the melting pot in the hope that they may gain by the success of others."

Some Pertinent Questions

Who owns the natural resources? Where is thy brother Abel? Can we have universal better satisfaction or is there only enough for the successful?

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of these..."

In Glass Houses

The letter repeats the politically potent Communist canard: "Deny this, as they do, they attract this element as a ship attracts barnacles..." Still the Conservative party has claimed Social Credit as its own, and of it the letter says: "The Tory party has been thrown overboard as excess baggage" (by the people of Alberta). Has Social Credit made them "excess"?

Deliberate Lies

The C.C.F. is the only party in Alberta that has consistently denied the right of membership to those who belong to other political parties, including the Communists. The writer of this letter, as any other propagandist of the anti-C.C.F. movement, knew it was a politically powerful "lie" when he accused the C.C.F. of any degree of effective infiltration by Communists. That part of the propaganda was a deliberate falsehood and ceased to be art. It is not easy to believe this to have been honest lying, even if it was repeated by so many professing Christians.

The Real Whopper

The daddy of all claims lies in this quote: "By putting the finances of the country on a pay-as-you-go basis the present government established confidence in the administration and started a development that has brought Alberta from a depressed condition to that of the leading province of the dominion." Several economists of note have suggested that present prosperity of the people is a direct result of a war boom. The settlement of the bond dispute, on the terms of the bond-holders, the handing out of the natural resources to them, did give the Big Shots "confidence in the administration"—if that is what Alberta people wanted.

"I hear you have an artist friend."
"Yes, every time he comes to visit me he draws the shades!"

"What do elks have that other animals don't have?"
"Well, what?"
"Parades."

Depression In

(Continued from Page 3)
the need and opportunity for a union of public and private enterprise.

With this point in view, Mr. Davis agrees. "The most effective action to solve the housing problem would be," he says, "the public initiation of housing projects that would call upon the private resources of capital, labor, manufacturer, and contractor."

\$6,000 Minimum Cost

"The relationship between housing costs and incomes being what it is, private initiative alone cannot hope to build houses for the 80 per cent of Canadians who are unable to afford a \$6,000.00 home—the minimum at which decent housing can now be provided."

Gov't Over-all Planning

Both Mr. Davis and H.O. say that, while actual building operations are best left to private enterprise, governments should carry out over-all planning, the stabilization of the building industry, the reduction of costs which are beyond the control of the private employer, and the supplementation of the home purchasing power of low income groups.

"Rent controls, the reduction of interest rates, the payment of housing subsidies, the planning of local and regional developments, and the enforcement of legislation designed to eliminate slums and prevent overcrowding offer no threat to private enterprise in the building industry," Mr. Davis states.

"On the contrary," he maintains, "they actually open up to private enterprise a vast and stable new market."

Bill 91 -- Sec. 82

(Continued from Page 6)
strikes. So it is only natural that they would say, as they do:

"If you do not conciliate, your strike is illegal." As though there were people who would not want to conciliate regardless of how good the Labor Act might be!

Our opposition wants to make strikes more difficult. We want to make strikes unnecessary. If the Labor Act gives labor the proper protection while organizing, if the conciliation-arbitration process is shortened and simplified to prevent employer victories through delaying tactics, firings and intimidation, certainly nobody in the ranks of organized labor would want to avoid conciliation! But the Act does not live up to all these necessary pre-requisites.

Consequently, instead of 'sur-rendering' to Bill 91, we must repeat it and improve and strengthen the Labor Act, so that it will at least partially offset the initial advantage held by the employers. The Act must be so designed that strikes can be avoided through the adjustment of just grievances, through the winning of improved conditions and wages, but not through force of the fear of anti-labor penalties.

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Retail Price

(Continued from Page 1)
Forsythe — are also being cut before the three-man Commission which is spelling out its leisure investigation in a quiet common room on the fourth floor of Parliament Buildings.

Possibly retailers in shirts will then be called, to plain the spread between manufacturer's price of an \$2.38 for "low price" shirts, the \$4.00 which the consumer across the counter.

60% Mark-up

Evidence given on September 3 by F. H. Leacy, acting chief of prices branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, stated manufacturers "customarily add the retail price," which includes an average mark-up of approximately 60%.

Responsibility for setting retail price was vigorously denied by the Cluett, Peabody and Company representative.

But the next witness, O. F. Dannecker of Waterloo, vice president and managing director of John Forsythe Ltd., said company does put retail prices on its shirts.

Telling the Commission of port restrictions and business problems, Mr. Dannecker protested, "If you fellows (the commissioners and their staff) had anything to do with the shirt business you'd have abandoned here ago."

That brought a retort from Dyde: "Well, I for one have to do with the business, Mr. Dannecker: I have to pay for shirts... I have to pay v looks to me like a very hands retail mark-up."

The retail price of shirts has more than doubled since 1939, according to a D.B.S. submission. Though so increases had been allowed the W.P.T.B. while controls were in effect, the real rise began when controls and subsidies were removed a year ago, the entire effect of decontrol has been evident only since last March.

D.B.S. had figured that "normal" demand for shirts about two a year for every over sixteen in Canada, but present consumption figures were low this and seemed unlikely increase at present prices.

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